

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 14th July, 1884.

POLITICAL.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 10th July, in a long article on Central Asian affairs, remarks that Russia is doing in Central Asia what England did in this country. She is making conquests under the pretext of spreading civilization among the wild tribes. It is an open secret that this country is an ultimate object of ambition with her. The British Government cannot check her progress by mere diplomacy. It should send a large army to Merv and drive the Russians out of Central Asia. It would be unwise to allow them to advance any further. Adverting to Sir Lepel Griffin's letter, the *Koh* remarks that the letter is couched in improper language. He calls the Russians dishonest and treacherous. Such violent attacks are calculated to embitter the feelings between the British and the Russian Governments, and to prevent an amicable settlement of the difficulty. But Sir Lepel is right in saying that, if the administration is conducted with honesty and intelligence, the Indian Empire will

Circulation,
525 copies.

be quite safe. The treatment which the natives have received at the hand of the Government has damped all their spirits and reduced them to a state of abject poverty. Hence discontent is spreading among them. In fact, no country, which is sunk in poverty, can be animated by very loyal feelings towards its rulers. The natives should be more largely appointed to posts of trust and responsibility, and other measures should be adopted to better their condition.

Circulation,
168 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etáwah), of the 8th July, states that Mahdi's proclamation the police have arrested some Musalmáns at Simla who had in their possession copies of a proclamation purporting to be addressed by the Mahdi to the Indian Musalmáns. An English translation of the proclamation has been published in the *Pioneer*. The proclamation is very like the one which was sent by the Mahdi to Suakim and other places. The *Najm* is of opinion that the proclamation is a forgery and was secretly thrown into the houses of the persons, who have been arrested, by their enemies in order to bring them into trouble. Had it come from the Soudan, Simla would be the last place where it would have been circulated. It would have been first received in Muhammadan Native States and the principal towns in British India. Moreover, had the Mahdi sent it, he would have had it translated into Urdu because the majority of the Musalmáns in this country do not know Arabic. The editor assures the Government that the Musalmáns are loyal to the core and will not allow themselves to be influenced by such proclamations. Moreover, they do not consider Muhammad Ahmad, of the Soudan, as the true Mahdi, because none of those signs, which are believed to precede the birth of the Prophet, have yet been visible. They regard him as a patriot anxious to free his country from foreign influence. The editor thinks that peace will not be restored in Egypt until the Europeans leave that country, placing the administration into the hands of the Sultán.

ADMINISTRATION.

The *Nyaya Sudha* (Hardá), of the 9th July, referring

Circulation,
850 copies.

Official exodus to the hills. to the annual exodus to the hills, remarks that the evil has grown from small beginnings. Formerly the officers paid short visits to the hills in the hot weather for a change of climate and a respite from work, but now they pass the greater part of the year there. The Government of India had better live in the plains and promote the welfare of the people than watch the course of events in Central Asia from Simla. If the subjects of a Government are happy and contented, it has nothing to fear from a foreign foe. But it is to be regretted that the condition of the people in this country is far from satisfactory. The burden of taxation presses severely on them. The forest laws have deprived a large portion of the population of its means of support. Nearly all the principal native industries have been ruined. The educated persons have no means of earning a livelihood. Hence it behoves the Government first to adopt measures to improve the condition of all classes of its subjects. If they were loyal and contented, fifty Russias would be able to do no harm to British rule in this country. The worst of it is that the Supreme Government and the Local Governments not only go themselves to the hills, but also take all the Heads of Departments with them. The migration of the latter is quite unjustifiable, as the people have direct dealings with them. Those who have their cases pending before them are put to a great deal of unnecessary trouble and expense in following them to their summer retreats. Few Europeans who are not Government servants go to the hills. If they can live in the plains during the hot weather, why cannot the officers live? Nothing can induce the officers to leave the hills. They did not come down even to enquire into the causes of the late serious riots at Multan and Salem and to check the robberies committed by Tantia Bhil. The entire cost to the State on account of the annual migration amounts to 17 or 18 lakhs of rupees.

a year. Any movement set on foot by the natives against this exodus is sure to be supported by all right-thinking Anglo-Indians and also by Englishmen at home.

Circulation,
1,850 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 9th July, states that the threats held out by Mr. Parker to native editors in his judgment in the

Arya Mitra libel case show what a terror he and other officers of his class are to the public press. He has declared that in future he will sentence every editor, who is brought before him for trial, to imprisonment! Such a declaration cannot be accounted for in any other way but that he bears ill will towards the members of the fourth estate in general. Lately the editor of the *Deccan Times* was fined Rs. 10,000, and several editors in England sentenced to imprisonment. But none of the Judges, who tried those cases, deemed it expedient to hold out such a threat. Woe be to the editors who have the misfortune to appear before him as defendants in defamation cases in future. They would do well to have their cases transferred from his court. No Government servant can prosecute an editor without previously obtaining permission from the Local Government. The Government of India should grant another necessary concession to the public press by making only the higher courts, which are beyond the reach of local prejudices and personal jealousies, competent to hear criminal suits for defamation.

Circulation,
160 copies.

The *Mumtāzu-l-Akhbār* (Bāra Banki), of the 8th July, referring to the qualifications for members proposed by the Local Government in the draft rules for municipal administration in Nawābganj, observes that those qualifications are good so far as they go, but that they are not sufficient to secure competent members. The *Mumtāz* would make the following proposals for the consideration of the Government:—(1) That each candidate should have received some education in order that he may be

able to read and understand the rules framed for the guidance of the municipal board, or at all events he should be able to understand them when they are explained to him by another person. (2) That each candidate should be held in respect by all classes of the community on account of his birth, wealth, or education. (3) That the candidates should be of equal social position as far as possible. If there is any great disparity among the members in this respect, those of inferior position will be treated with contempt by their colleagues and will not have the courage to express their opinions freely.

The *Panjābī Akhbār* (Lahore), of the 5th July, urges that an officer of the rank of Judicial Assistant Commissioner should be appointed to hear appeals from the judgments of the Small Cause Courts in the Panjāb. The Judges of the Small Cause Courts are as likely to err as other Judges. True they decide suits of small value, but a suit of Rs. 20 is of as much importance to a poor man as a suit of Rs. 2,000 to a wealthy person.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 12th July, states that the Fyzābād murder case (*vide* page 375 of the Selections for the week ending the 26th May) was decided by Lieutenant Campbell, Cantonment Magistrate, on the 26th June. The accused, Wāris Ali, late Octroi Muharrir, was convicted under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced only to three months' imprisonment! The evidence on record clearly shewed that the death of the deceased was caused by the accused. But the Cantonment Magistrate was of opinion that the accused had no intention of killing Banwāri Lāl. This case was trifled with by the police and the Deputy Commissioner from the outset. Even if the accused had no intention of causing the death of the deceased, why was he not convicted under section 304? The punishment inflicted on the accused is very inadequate. Had the deceased been a

Circulation,
400 copies.

European, would Mr. Boys have sent the case at first to a Bench of Honorary Magistrates for trial, or would the accused have been let off with imprisonment for such a short term? It is to be hoped that Sir Alfred Lyall will send for the records and examine them.

The same paper, adverting to the death of Shaikh Khairu-l-din, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar, urges the appointment of Khwāja Yūsuf Sháh to the office in his place.

Suggested appointment of Khwāja Yūsuf Sháh as Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar.

The same paper, in continuation of its previous articles on the Forest affairs in Hazára, observes that Mr. Lemarchand, District Superintendent of Police, Rawal Pindi, should not be content with examining the books of Sardár Ganesha Singh. The *Raft* mentions the names of some other contractors, and urges that their books should be also examined. The entries in their books as to the purchases made by them from the Forest Department should be compared with those in the registers of the Forest officers. Moreover, when Mr. Lemarchand finds any items entered in their books as miscellaneous charges in connection with wood, he should assume the money to have been paid as illegal gratification to the Forest officers, unless full details of the way in which the money was spent are given in the books.

The same paper states that the editor has received letters from several respectable native officers in the Panjáb finding fault with the new rules for the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioners, and the frequent transfers of native officers. The editor does not entirely sympathize with the complaint of the writers in the matter of the rules in question, and will refer to that subject at greater length in a future issue. But as regards transfers, their complaint is reasonable. Undoubtedly it is not good policy to allow any officer to remain long at the same place; but constant transfers, except in special cases, are unnecessary, put the officers to a great deal of

Transfers of native officers in the Panjáb.

inconvenience and expense, and also interfere with the due performance of their duties. The late transfers of Râe Hukam Chand, M.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, were justifiable, but the frequent transfers of other officers have created dissatisfaction in the subordinate executive service. It would be a good thing if at the time of making transfers the officers concerned were, as a rule, asked to what stations they would like to go, and their wishes were complied with as far as possible. This is already sometimes done.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Lucknow, states that many poor persons in that town depend for their support on the allowances they receive from Husainabad, and that therefore the Government cannot be too careful in making arrangements for the management of that endowment. The writer endeavours to show that the Nawâb Saifu-l-daula Bahâdur, one of the three trustees, is not at all qualified for the office. He is quite illiterate and his conduct, too, is not good. Moreover, he is heavily involved in debt, his liabilities amounting to some Rs. 50,000. There are several other men among the descendants of King Muhammad Ali Shâh who are well fitted for the post by their education and ability.

The *Koh-i-Nâr* (Lahore), of the 5th July, is surprised that, while Ludhiana can boast of two public libraries, one of which is maintained by the municipal committee and the other by Sardâr Itr Singh, and while Amritsar has a public library, maintained by the municipal committee, and also a town-hall, there is neither a public library nor a town-hall at Lahore, the seat of the Local Government. The *Koh* is of opinion that the Lahore municipal committee, which has been put to heavy expense in providing the town with a water-supply, cannot afford to supply the wants in question. The editor asks the educated natives of Lahore to raise subscriptions for the purpose.

Circulation,
525 copies.

Need for a public library and a town-hall at Lahore.

A correspondent of the same paper, after referring to the manifold benefits which British rule has bestowed on this country, such as the increased facilities of communication, the security of life and property, the impartial administration of justice, the spread of education, the freedom of the public press, &c., complains that some evils have also followed in the wake of British rule, some of which are as follows :—(1) That the absolute liberty granted to women has led to a great increase in vice and immorality. (2) That the people are groaning under the burden of taxation. (3) That the native chiefs are frequently required to attend darbárs. These journeys are necessarily costly and have already involved many of them in debt. (4) That, in spite of the freedom of the press, native editors are punished for small offences. (5) That the natives are not largely admitted to the higher ranks of the public service. (6) Ruinous court fees are levied, which did not exist at all in the time of the former native kings. (7) That the former native kings liberally rewarded the men who rendered important services to the State, but the rewards bestowed by the British officers are generally mere pictures of the Empress or of their own wives.

Circulation,
135 copies.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 11th July, is at a loss to understand why the Government of these provinces has turned a deaf ear to the court language question. The use of Urdu is a source of great inconvenience and loss to the people. If the Government be under the impression that Hindi would not fully answer the purposes of a court language, it is mistaken.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 8th July, complains that cultivators, carriage-drivers, &c., exact more labour from animals than they are able to perform, cruelly beat them, and do not feed them properly. The *Mihr* urges that the provisions of the Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals should be strictly enforced.

Circulation,
170 copies.

Prevention of cruelty of
animals.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 5th July, states that the *Civil and Military Gazette*, advertising to the orders issued by the Supreme Government to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India to enquire into the alleged arbitrary acts of the eldest son of the Mahárájá Holkar, remarks that the native press will condemn the orders as an unjust interference with the internal affairs of Indor. But our contemporary is mistaken. The native editors do not desire the prevalence of oppression in any native state. The palace of the heir-apparent of Indor is situated near a public thoroughfare. When any marriage procession passes the palace, it has to stop all music. Once on a time a dog barked in the street. The prince ordered the sentry to bring the dog to him. The sentry was unable to capture it, but another man seized it and took it to the palace. The prince ordered the brute to be tied round the neck of the sentry for disobedience ! If the Government of India brings pressure to bear on the prince to mend his ways, it will have the full sympathy of the native press. The Mahárájá may not be acquainted with his high-handedness. Perhaps he is insane.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow) of the 8th July, condemns the proposal of the *Pioneer* and other Anglo-Indian contemporaries for the reduction of the armies of the Native States as unwise. The Native Chiefs and their armies are perfectly loyal to the paramount power. True these armies are not so efficient as the British army, but even in their present state they will be of great use in an emergency. Just look at the important services rendered by the troops of Patiala, Kapurthala, and other Panjáb Chiefs during the mutiny.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 10th July, states that it has repeatedly complained that native officers generally appoint their friends or other persons, who have

Commissions appointed
to make local enquiries in
connection with civil suits.

Circulation,
900 copies.

won their good will by flattery, as commissioners to make local enquiries in connection with civil suits, but that the Local Government has taken no notice of the matter. Another complaint has lately reached the editor in connection with these commissions. The commissioners are paid according to no fixed scale of fees. The officers order any amount of fees to be paid to them they please. It appears from a communication received from a correspondent at Jullundur that a dispute arose between Pandit Gori Nand, decree-holder, and Balmukand, judgment-debtor, about a tree which was worth not more than six rupees, in connection with the attachment of the property of the latter in execution of the decree. The Court sent a Mistri and a Mukhtár to make local enquiries and to settle the dispute. It is alleged that the judgment-debtor had to pay Rs. 60 to the former and Rs. 250 to the latter as their fees! The Local Government would do well to fix a scale of fees for the commissioners.

RAILWAY AND POST-OFFICE.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Rashtq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 12th July, states that

Leave rules for the natives in the service of the Sindh, Panjab and Delhi Railway Company.

formerly the same leave rules which are applicable to the Europeans in the service of the Sindh, Panjab and

Delhi Railway Company applied to the natives. But in 1879 the Company's Agent advised the Board of Directors to reduce the leave allowed to the latter, on the ground that they, being the inhabitants of this country, did not require the same quantity of leave as the Europeans. The Board permitted him to alter the leave rules for the natives in consultation with Colonel Medley, the Railway Consulting Engineer with the Government. The feelings of Colonel Medley towards the natives may be inferred from the fact that he has observed in a book, written by him, that they should be governed with the iron rod and chastised like boys! The Agent, with his consent, reduced the privilege leave for natives from one month to twenty days after a year's service and from three months to two months after three years'

service. The maximum limit of sick leave was reduced from six months to three months, but the limit was again raised to four months on appeal. The casual leave was reduced from ten days to three days. On appeal the old limit was restored, but the heads of offices were given full power to grant or refuse the leave as they pleased. Hence the natives seldom get any casual leave. The *Rashtq* condemns the above changes in the leave rules as unjust and unwise. If the Europeans really require more leave than natives, the rules should have been made more favourable to them, but the leave, for which natives were formerly eligible equally with them, should not have been reduced. The fact is that the requirements of the natives are greater than those of the Europeans in this respect. They have pretty frequent deaths and marriages among their numerous friends and relatives and celebrate many religious festivals. Moreover, they require more rest, especially those among them who are employed on account work, because they are over-worked. During the last three or four years many natives have suffered from brain diseases.

The *Kavivachan Sudha* (Benares), of the 7th July, regrets the reduction lately made in the speed of the trains on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway under the orders of the Supreme Government, and advises the Company to remedy those faults in the road which have led that Government to insist on the reduction.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Astáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 7th July, urges that the postage on communications sent to editors by their correspondents should be altogether remitted, or at least should be reduced.

Circulation,
500 copies.

LOCAL.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 12th July, in a communicated article, complains that the road from Lahore to Mian Mir is in a most neglected condition.

Circulation,
400 copies.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Prayág Samáchar* (Allahabad), of the 14th July, Balua-ghát, Allahabad. complains that the river at the Balua-ghát at Allahabad is generally crowded with boats in which stone and wood are brought, and that the bank itself is largely occupied with heaps of stone and wood. Hence the people find it very inconvenient to bathe in the river. It would be a good thing if boats were ordered to be unloaded at a distance from the *ghát*.

Circulation,
900 copies.

A correspondent of the *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 10th July, writing from Jullundur, Road between the city and the cantonment at Jullundur. complains that natives are not allowed to drive on the metalled road between the city and the cantonment. Hence they go to the cantonment by a circuitous way and pay higher rates for the hackney-carriages and *ekkas* than they otherwise would do.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Afshar-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur, ...	Urdú	Weekly ...	Barkat Ali	July 12th	July 13th	150 copies.
2	<i>Afshar-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Tri-weekly ...	Díwán Bútá Singh,	July 7th, 9th & 11th.	" 10th, 12th & 14th respectively.	500 "
3	<i>Ágrá Akhbar</i>	Ágrá ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Khwájá Yúsuf Ali,	7th	" 9th	150 "
4	<i>Áina-i-Sikandarí</i>	Morádsháh ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	" 2nd	" 13th	80 "
5	<i>Áina-i-Akhbar</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Dílwár Ali	8th	" 11th	145 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-'Álam</i>	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" "	" 12th	80 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-'Ám</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám	9th & 12th	" 11th & 14th respectively.	1,880 "
8	<i>Almolu-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Fakhr-ud-dín	8th	" 12th	...
9	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdú-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái	" 8th & 12th,	" 11th & 14th respectively.	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.)
10	<i>Almorá Akhbar</i>	Almorá ...	Hindí	Weekly ...	Sadé Nand	7th	" 10th	102 copies.
11	<i>Ante-i-Hind</i>	Ágrá ...	Urdú	Bi-monthly,	Mírzá Ashiq Husain	" 1st	" 12th	100 "
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow, ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Chaudan Lál	5th	" 10th	150 "
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	" "	" 8th	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAMS.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, OR WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
14	<i>Andar-i-Akhbar</i> ...	Lucknow,	Urdū	Weekly	Tegh Bahādur	July 3rd	1884.	250 copies.
15	<i>Aqar Vansh Prakash</i> ...	Fyzābād ...	Ditto	Monthly	Shiva Prasad	For July	July 8th	300
16	<i>Ashraf-i-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	July 11th	" 12th	110
17	<i>Bharat Bandha</i> ...	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Weekly	Tota Ram	" "	" 14th	135
18	<i>Bharat Bhawan</i> ...	Cawnpore,	Hindi-Urdū,	Monthly	Ganga Prasad	For June	" 13th	230
19	<i>Dab-e-Sikandar</i> ...	Rampur	Urdū	Weekly	Muhammad Hussain,	July 7th	9th	453
20	<i>Delhi Punch</i> ...	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazlu-din	" 9th	" 10th	331
21	<i>Deh Uptar</i> ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Salig Ram	" 5th	" 11th	740
22	<i>Gur Kayasth</i> ...	Allahābād,	Ditto	Monthly	Sankat Prasad	For July	8th	80
23	<i>Groove Gazette</i> ...	Buland-shahr.	Ditto	Weekly	Ganga Sahai	July 9th	13th	40
24	<i>Gurmukh Akhbar</i> ...	Amritsar	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Jhand Singh	" "	" "	...
25	<i>Gyan Pradyots Pat- vika.</i>	Lahore	Hindi	Monthly	Navin Chandra Rai,	For June & July	12th	125
26	<i>Hami-i-Hind</i> ...	Cawnpore,	Urdū	Weekly	Muhammad Nabi	July 10th	" "	613
27	<i>Hidayat</i> ...	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Ashraf.	" "	" "	...
28	<i>Hind Pradip</i> ...	Allahābād,	Hindi	Monthly	Fazlu-din	4th	8th	250
29	<i>Islam</i> ...	Meerut	Urdū	Weekly	Balkrishn Bhatt	For July	" 10th	280
30	<i>Jaipur Gazette.</i> ...	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdū,	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 4th & 11th	" 9th & 14th	150
31	<i>Jalan-i-Tu-</i>	Meerut	Urdū	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	" 5th & 9th	respectively.	90
32	<i>Jalan-i-Jamshed</i> ...	Moradābād	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	" 8th	respectively.	150
						" 6th	" 11th	...

No.	Title	Author	Language	Periodicity	Date	Number of Copies	Remarks
33	Kardamak	...	...	...	...	250	...
34	Kash Patrika	...	...	...	...	600	...
35	Katehar Punch	...	...	...	...	110	...
36	Kavi Vachan Sudha	...	...	...	...	350	...
37	Kashir Khawsh-i-Aalam	...	...	...	...	190	...
38	Kashir Khawsh-i-Panjab	...	...	...	...	400	...
39	Kashir-Nar	...	...	...	...	525	...
40	Loyal Gazette	...	...	...	...	300	...
41	Loyal Gazette	...	...	...	...	90	...
42	Loyal Gazette	...	...	...	...	200	...
43	Loyal Gazette	...	...	...	...	30	...
44	Loyal Gazette	...	...	...	...	170	...
45	Loyal Gazette	...	...	...	...	270	...
46	Loyal Gazette	...	...	...	...	100	...
47	Loyal Gazette	...	...	...	...	160	...
48	Loyal Gazette	...	...	...	...	125	...
49	Loyal Gazette	...	...	...	...	175	...
50	Loyal Gazette	...	...	...	...	168	...
51	Loyal Gazette	...	...	...	...	195	...
52	Loyal Gazette	...	...	...	...	325	...
53	Loyal Gazette	...	...	...	...	92	...
54	Loyal Gazette	...	...	...	...	775	...
55	Loyal Gazette	...	...	...	...	300	...

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
58	Naru-l-Abedr	Allahabad.	Urdu	Weekly	Roshan Lal	1884. July 5th	July 10th	140 copies (in- cluding 48 copies taken by Govt.)
59	Naru-l-Abedr	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	12th	12th	375 copies.
60	Nyaya-Sadha	Hards	Marathi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Basudeva Bhaskar,	9th	10th	350 "
61	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	8th to 14th	8th to 14th respectively	605 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govt.)
62	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	8th	14th & 12th	450 copies,
63	Panjab Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Asim,	5th & 9th	10th & 12th respectively.	250 "
64	Panjab Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firoz-i-din	7th	9th	150 "
65	Patiela Akhbar	Patisala	Ditto	Ditto	Din Muhammad	"	10th	363 "
66	Prayag Samachar	Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	14th	14th	700 "
67	Prince of Wales Gazette.	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	12th	"	"
68	Quadrat Akhbar	Jallundar,	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Beksh	"	"	110 "
69	Rafiq-i-Am	Shikot	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	1st	10th	400 "
70	Rafiq-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muharram Ali	12th	13th	400 "
71	Rafiq-i-Akhbar	Banars	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Husain	9th	10th	350 "
72	Rafiq-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	8th & 11th	9th & 13th respectively.	420 "

73	Rajpootana Gazette	Almere	Hindi-Urdū	Weekly	Murād Ali	7th	...	9th	...	160	"
74	Reformer	Lahore	Urdū	Ditto	Pandit Hargopal	9th	...	12th	...	700	"
75	Rekht Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Mahā Nārāyan	8th	...	11th	...	150	"
76	Sadique-i-Akbar	B h a w a l - pur.	Ditto	Weekly	Dwārka Nāth	10th	...	13th	...	320	"
77	Sejjan Kōri Sudhā- kar.	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	7th	...	"	...	215	"
78	Shahna-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdū	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Khān	10th	...	11th	...	100	"
79	Shula-i-Tar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibrā- him.	8th	...	10th	...	175	"
80	Taksh	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Rāhat Ali Khān	5th	...	9th	...	105	"
81	Temennā	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Pāran Chand	8th	...	10th	...	125	"
82	Tattva-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kirfār Husain	"	...	"	...	198	"
83	Vast-i-Hind	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Mirā Mavahid	6th	...	"	...	...	"
84	Victoria Paper	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	5th to 10th	...	8th to 14th respectively.	...	900	"
85	Vriti Dars	Dhar	Marāthi	Weekly	Harī Bhāskar	7th	...	12th	...	120	"
86	Wagya-i-Alem	Ghāsiyar	Urdū	Ditto	Sirāj-i-din Ahmad	"	...	"	...	300	"

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